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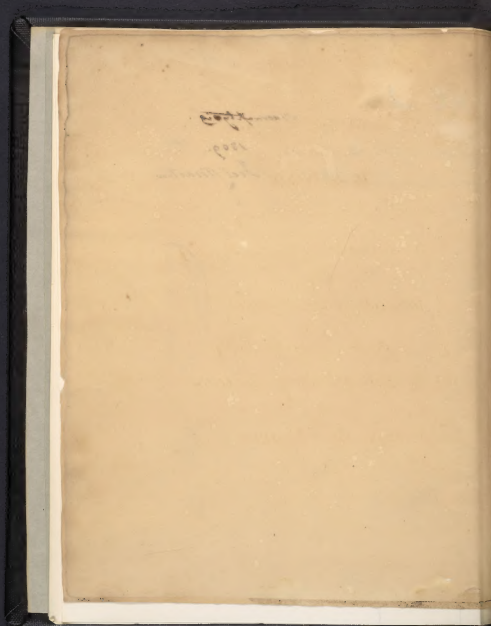
1809.

Isid Martin

W. G. Cherry



Ref. March 20 1819



An Inaugural dissertation
on
Hæmoptysis
submitted to the examination of the
Provost, Trustees and Medical Professors
of the
University of Pennsylvania
on the of April 1809
for the degree of Doctor of Medicine
by
Jesse Martin of Virginia. -

papered. March 22. 1811.

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Among the various hemorrhages to which the system is liable (if we except epistaxis) none appear to occur more frequently than those from the lungs, and if the structure and situation of these vessels be attended to the reason will at once be obvious. When examined they appear to be of a delicate spongy like substance being made up of an infinite number of membranous cells, and of vessels spread among them in innumerable and very minute ramifications; these vessels from their vicinity to the heart enter the lungs of the largest size and are more immediately subdivided than in any other part; in their distribution too they are surrounded only by a very thin cellular substance which can offer no resistance to their rupture, hence then the frequency of hemorrhages cannot excite our surprise.

When blood is ejected by coughing from the mouth after a previous affection of the chest we can have but little doubt of its origin, but we may in general be confirmed in our opinion by attending to concomitant symptoms. Thus in cases however in which the blood is from other sources, as from the adjoining cavity of the nose, fauces and stomach, it then becomes a matter of importance to determine with some accuracy and to enable

hoped. March 22 1819

us to do this they shall be noticed when we come to treat of the symptoms
of haemoptysis. - Of its causes. - Then I shall divide into remote,
predisposing, exciting and proximate, and 1st of the remote, - Among these
may be enumerated, malconformation of the thorax either derived from ances-
tors or acquired by disease, sedentary occupations, hence tailors shoemakers &c
most subject to it, intemperance in eating and drinking, lifting heavy weights
or making use of great bodily exertions, the debilitating vapors of the mind as
fear grief & despair &c, catarrh, external violence, suppression of accustomed
evacuations as of the menses, haemorrhoids &c expelled eruptions, sudden growth
about the age of puberty &c. - 2^d of the predisposing. - Under this head
admittedly alone will be mentioned it being the predisposing cause of all dis-
eases. This might easily be proved by the different symptoms and other cir-
cumstances commonly attendant upon diseases in general, such as coldness
and shivering, weakness of different parts of the body and drowsiness, together
with a weak and quick pulse - also from the particular times in which
they attack as at night when the system is much debilitated from the
different employments and exposures during the day. That it is the pre-
disposing cause of this is uncontroverted - From the above mentioned causes

hoped. March 2. 1810.

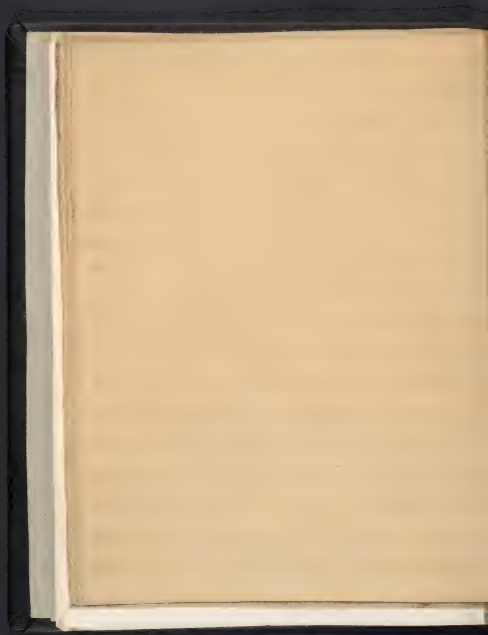
all of which have a tendency either directly or indirectly to produce it.
From its occurring in those states of the system in which there is great pro-
stration of strength from exertions of body or mind and at a time too when the
limbs are in a passive state as when the patient is sitting or lying, and during
sleep. From persons leading sedentary lives and whose occupations consist
of but little exercise being most subject to its attacks - and from its being a
symptom of Rhegma, Yellow fever, Small pox &c. - 3^d of the exerting -
That state of the system constituting predisposition was formerly considered
by Physicians as disease itself but late and more accurate investigations
of the leading art have shown it is only its precursor, for disease consists in
action and that irregular and predisposition only an increased aptitude to
action. It must then be evident in cases that disease should be produced
that certain causes must interfere to excite the system into action, these are called
the exciting causes. They are, all the remote that have been mentioned, violent
and sudden exertion of the limbs, as in hallooing, singing, laughing &c. great
heat, sudden vicissitudes from heat to cold or vice versa, the stimulating pow-
ers of the mind, diminution of the weight of the atmosphere especially
when concurring with exercise, as in ascending a mountain, external

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animes, prepare for the winter ~~in the~~ 4th of the proximate. I should not
surprise us to find that this has been sought after by physicians of all ages
as upon a knowledge of it seems to depend the cure of many disease to which the
system is liable. Two theories have been formed by various sects, some
attributing it to a viscid or the fluids obstructing the vessels, some to morbid
matter in the system, while some ascribe it to an accumulation of the fluids, others
again to a spasm affecting the extreme vessels. Among these number may be
ranked the doctrine of the Irregularities & practice in this University, in making it to
consist in nothing more than inducing morbid action and it is im-
material whether that action exists in the arterial, venous, lymphatic or any
other system it still contributes the same of disease

of the symptoms. - As in many other diseases so in this we find two
states each of which requires a separate mode of treatment; this has
been called by Stahl and since by Cullen the active and passive states, but
I shall with the professors of the Irregularities practice term them "states of great
and weak morbid action". The first generally comes on with a sense of
heat and weight in the chest attended with a cold and sometimes acute pain
some difficulty of breathing, coldness in the extremities, pain in the back & loins

passed March 10 1770



asthenia, flatulency, epistaxis and sometimes a bloody taste is perceived in the mouth. These symptoms having continued some short time a degree of irritation is now felt at the top of the tongue and along the inside of the throat, this induces a cough which brings up blood of a fluid colour from its having been just exposed to the influence of the air in its passage. Thus the extensibility of the pulmonary artery, it is also of a frothy appearance from the admixture of air with it in the bronchia. In general the blood brought up in this manner is at first in small quantities but in some cases it is thrown up in very large quantities from the commencement producing a noise similar to air passing through a fluid. Sometimes it ceases spontaneously but more frequently is checked by the remedies to be mentioned hereafter. In this state of the disease if we attend to the pulse it will be found frequent, quick and tense, sometimes full and round without tension or with a tense but small stroke. If the discharge has been more profuse or has continued sometimes even in small quantities the symptoms of much morbid action come on, here the pulse sinking and becoming small and frequent, the difficulty of breathing experienced in the first state increases to an alarming degree, the strength of the patient is greatly exhausted, the face assumes a pale aspect, the extremities more cold, syncope, hæmorrhage,

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and convulsions succeed and finally death closes the scene. -

As before observed we should determine accurately on the source of the blood as it is not always from the lungs but proceeds frequently from the inside of the mouth, posterior nares, fauces and stomach. To do this we need only observe the particular circumstances attending each visit. When the blood is from the inside of the mouth it is thrown out without hawking, when from the posterior nares or fauces 'tis for the most part brought out by hawking and by expiring the issue of the mouth the bleeding vessel can be seen; hemorrhages too from these parts are more rare than those from the lungs and are seldom attended with any febrile action. When the blood is from the stomach it may be known from the above mentioned symptoms not occurring, but instead of them being attended with oppression and sickness at stomach pain anxiety and a sense of great weight ascribable to the region of that viscus, from the dark and gummy appearance of the discharge and its being sometimes mixed with alimentary matter.

of the cure of hemoptysis - - - - - success on the treatment will depend much upon the causes which have induced it as from some it is attended with little danger while from others the greatest is to be feared.

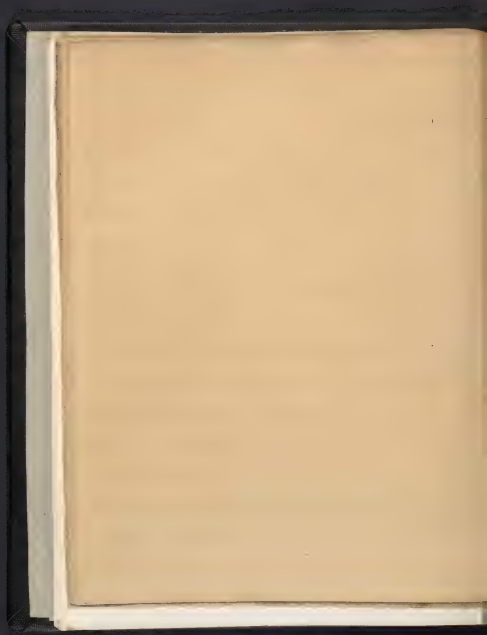
passed. March 20. 1819.



The remedy I shall divide into two heads and adapt them to 2
states, and first, To the state of great morbid action; these are all such
as abstract stimuli and thereby diminish the irregular or convulsive action
of the bloodvessels and such is direct morbid action from the lungs to parts
not essential to life. And first of Venesection, this is most to be de-
pended upon in this disease as it is speedy in its operation and more quick-
ly removes the morbid excitement in the bloodvessels. The state of the sys-
tem so indicated by the pulse should govern us in its use, if there is a full
small and repeated bleeding should be our chief dependence, "sometimes
it is natural and the lungs are engaged, more bleeding is required since
than at any other time". Boerhaave used this remedy with success and
was fully aware of its efficacy. In hæmoptoeis says he generally decreases
after 24. hours quite stops unless some large branch of the pulmonary
artery be torn or opened, but as there is some reason to apprehend its return
it will always be advisable to repeat the bleeding; the intervals between
this operation, how frequently it should be repeated and what quantities
may be taken can only be determined by the particular symptoms
which the physician will be the best judge of.

W. H. W. H.

paper. March 12. 1817.

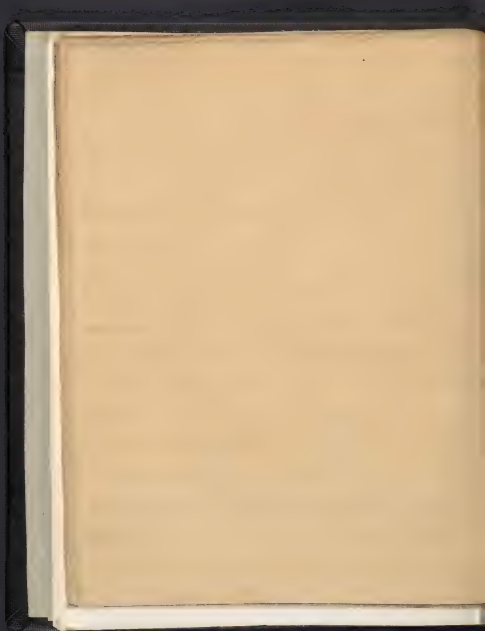


The extent to which it may be carried might be shown by the enumeration
of cases in which it has been used successfully, but the case of St. Smith's
is in Phil. Med. Museum to which I refer will serve to establish this point.
There are some cases however of hemoptysis when it would be improper to
bleed him the pulse is raised by forcing even of the pulse be true"

Cathartics. In the choice of this we must be regulated by the state of the
system. If no great degree of costiveness attend the milder sort may be used
as glauucus salts, cummuntar, castor oil &c but if the patient retains much
much costiveness the more active kind will be necessary as calomel &c, do not
these act by creating an artificial weak part & they invite morbid excite-
ment from the lungs to the bowels. Hoffman's case is stated in his prac-
tice vol 1st to which I refer to convince their efficacy in this disease.

Emetics. These prove useful by removing irritating and "inflammatory"
matters from the stomach, by depriving the lungs of the blood supply and
quiescing the excitement of the system by inviting its excessive demands
from the blood supply to the stomach and muscles. Dr. Brian Robinson of
Dublin has used them in this disease, Dr. Cullen followed his practice but
having once failed of success he entirely renounced their use.

paper. March 7. 1817



Dr. Pearson has used ipecacuanha in combination with opium with efficacy not only in this but in hemorrhages from the uterus, bowels &c. - Nitrate of potash. - This operates not only by the nausea it produces but when in powder & diffusing in the stomach by the cold it generates, it diffuses the energy of the circulation like cold water taken internally or externally applied. Dr. Richeson (M.D. ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~city~~ ^{city}) when speaking of nitre in the cure of this disease that its good effects have astonished him and that he can depend upon it as much as bark in the cure of intermittent. he gave it in form of an electuary with essence of rose. - Muriate of Soda. For the introduction of this apparently simple & efficacious remedy into practice we are indebted to Dr. Rush who first administered it with the effect of checking hemorrhages. His mode of giving it is as soon as possible after the appearance of blood to give the patient a tea to table spoonfull of the finest kind which is generally sufficient repeating it daily for 3 or 4 days; if this quantity has not the desired effect he increases it to 2 table spoonfulls. - In a case which came under my notice I witnessed the efficacy of this remedy. -

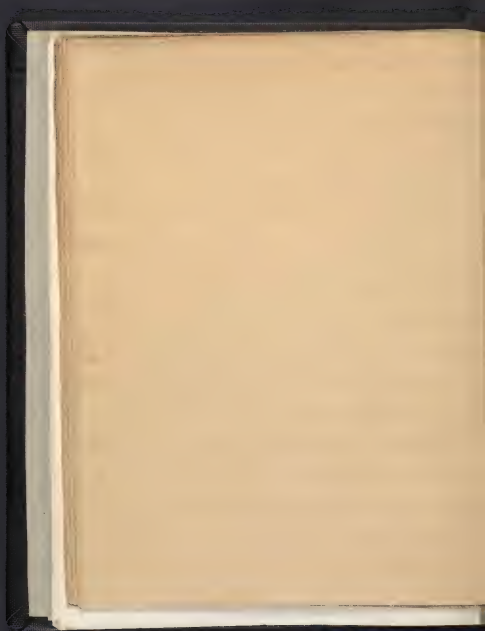
paper. March 10 1819.



Saccharum Saturni. This invaluable acquisition to the Materia Medica
has of late years been ushered into notice, and the attention of the medical
world directed to its efficacy in hemorrhages by the Professor of that class
in this University. It seems to be his favourite prescription in all hemo-
rrhages particularly uterine & pulmonary, and the results of its adminis-
tration in his hands even in the most desperate cases have been generally
crowned with success. To prevent the unpleasant effects which sometimes
attend its exhibition he is in the habit of continuing with it small
doses of opium with which he says it may be given in large doses
and with the happy effect of obviating those troublesome symptoms.
In the hands of Dr. Reynolds of London it has also proved efficacious in he-
morrhages particularly uterine. In one case of hamoptysis he succeeded
in checking the discharge with it when it had resisted Nit. Mith. and
other martial salts & an abstemious diet. In testimony of its efficacy
we have the opinion of Sir S. Baker that no medicine proves more
powerful in restraining hemorrhages than *sacchar. saturni*? He gave it
with most opii with great success.

Digitalis. This medicine from its remarkable effect on the pulse

paper. March 20. 1810.

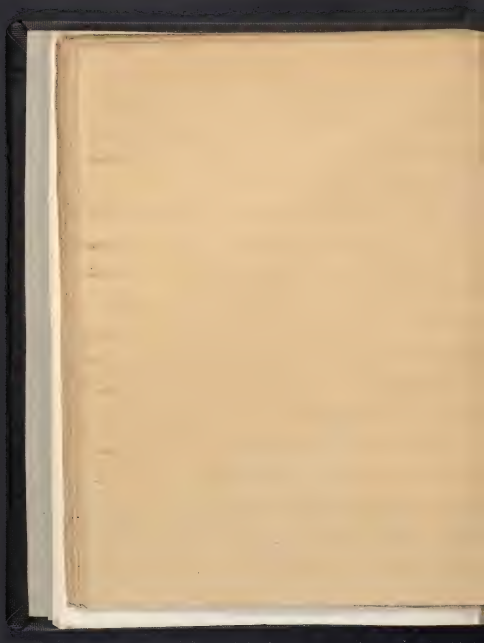


would seem to be a valuable one in restraining hemorrhages. In the
hands of some physicians it has proved successful. Dr. Sutherland
used it in hemorrhages with efficacy. Dr. Ferrius entertains the highest
opinion of it in the cure of this disease also. It thus may be added to the
arsenal of Dr. Ferrius of Liverpool and Dr. Baile.

Cold applications. - Cold water has been frequently strongly recommended
in an hemorrhage and some eminent Italian physicians have ascribed
the happy effects of it when boldly administered. "Dr. Marston Chi-
si who practiced with reputation in Bologna among other useful re-
solutions relates two cases in which he administered it, and in which
with the happiest effects. A case of a youth who had a frequent
flux of blood attended with a violent fever; after repeated bleedings and
other remedies unsuccessfully applied he gave him water made extreme-
ly cold with ice a cup of which was to be taken every quarter of an hour
at first, in a few hours the hemorrhage ceased, the fever and cough abated
and in a few days he entirely recovered." Van Swieten Comment.)

Dr. Rush once stopped a profuse hemorrhage in himself by drinking
a glass of very cold water. Cold applied externally to the surface of the

paper: March 7. 1810.



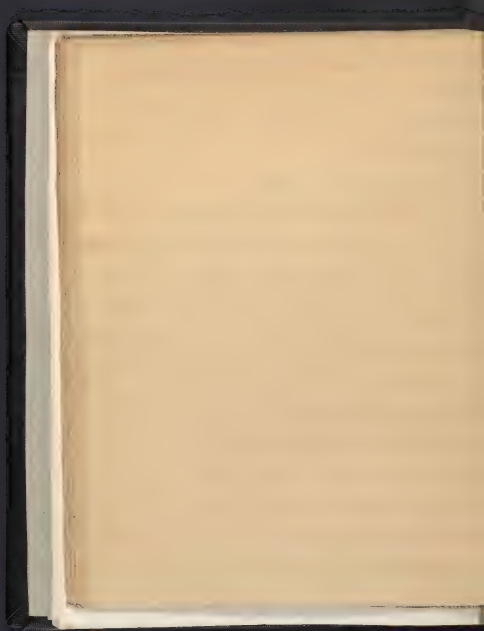
body will often have the same effect. The late N. Bond in this way
just to stop is an hæmoptoe which took place in himself, not by
the application of a sheet made completely wet with vinegar and water
to the surface of his body.

Clothes wet with vinegar & water and applied to the scrotum to Rush tells
us have had the happiest effects in checking the most violent and dis-
seminating cases. Hoffman has seen dangerous cases yield to cold water alone.

Blistering. - These have been found useful in this disease; they act by di-
verting morbid excitement from the lungs to parts less essential to life.
They may be applied to the chest or extremities after the system has been
reduced by B. to what has been happily called the blistering point.

Fear. From the influence of this passion on the action of the heart and
arteries we may suppose that if it could be properly regulated it
would prove amicable, hence Physicians have recommended it
not only in this but other diseases. - Along with the use of these re-
medies the greatest attention should be paid to rest of body; exercise
of all kinds should be strictly forbidden and more particularly of the
lungs, as by talking, singing, coughing &c. If a cough attends we

passed. March 20. 1810.



should endeavor to mitigate it by anodynes, sedulively &c.

The diet should be very low, mild & cooling consisting principally of usage
stables, meats of all kinds should be strictly withheld as from their stimula-
ting nature they would have a tendency to increase instead of diminish
the morbid excitement.

We come now to the second head, i. e. the state of weak morbid action
Under this head might be enumerated many medicines which are
giving tone to the system but we shall only notice a few and those
chiefly as their effects are similar. "They prove efficacious by excitin-
g action in the stomach, bowels, brain, nerves, muscles and skin, equalize
the excitement of the whole system and thereby indirectly destroy a weak
but morbid action in the blood vessels by importing to them more vi-
gorous and healthy action" and first.

of Opium. This stands highest as a remedy in weak morbid action
In its exhibition the pulse that is a monitor of the system should strictly
be attended to and the dose should be regulated thereby. In its
exhibition the doses should be regulated that the effects of the first
should not have worn off before a second should be given. —

paper. March 11. 1819.



Wine. - This when the patient can take it should be exhibited when
these claps of medicine are indicated as it is one of the most agreeable
and manageable stimulants we have. The quantity should be regu-
lated by the state of the system, quality of the urine &c.

Park. This should be given also in this state of the system as it
has been found one of the most valuable remedies in it; the dose
should be accommodated to the state of the system &c.

Porter. - From the disposition of the stomach to retain this when
other stimuli are rejected it should be entitled to our notice. The
case of Dr. Smith formerly alluded to is a convincing proof of this
he drank it alone for several months without experiencing from
it any inconvenience. -

Acids, as peppermint, true power, particularly the mineral may
be administered alone or in combination with some of the afore-
mentioned medicines. - To these Dr. Rush has added other
medicines as, lactus tharminum, British oil from 6 to 10 Drops
this has proved useful says the Dr. when all other remedies have
failed; oil of amber, emetics, blister to the wrists, too much

paper. March 20 1789.

the says cannot be said of these, alas a salvation. -

In addition to the above remedying the diet should be of a light and cordial nature as white meats of all kinds, asparagus, &c. these alone have performed cures. They should be taken in small quantities and often so that an equal excitement may be procured in the stomach. - - - - -

paper. March 10. 1810.

